EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Pilgrim's Progress - Brother Beecher and Ben Butler Part Com-

From the Berald For a long while past Brother Beecher and Ben. Butler have been travelling the same road. Butler joined Beecher at the beginning of the late war, and they both talked negro, and walked along together. During the war it was interesting to observe the different deportments of the two pilgrims. Beecher, who had thrown away his Sharp's rifle, of Kansas fame, passed along with his hands folded, his lips moving in prayer, and his eyes turned devoutly upward. Of course be made many stumbles, but still he kept-steadtastly upon his way, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, while above him hovered a bright angel, leading and guid-Butler, however, although upon the same road as Beecher, met with many more adventures. As he trotted on he swore at every obstacle, while Beecher prayed. Then, too, he would switch off the track to insult women, and rob adjacent houses of planos and silver spoons and Hermuda Hundred wine. At one time he was lost in a ditch, called the Dutch Cap canal; at another he was bottled up, like the imp in the "Arabian Nights;" and at an-other he declared that Fort Fisher could not be captured when General Terry had already taxen it. A mason at Lowell gave him an annoying check, and at Bog Bethel he came out at the little end of the horn. Always bobbing about, talking fight but never showing it, with an eye to the spoils instead of the enemy, and more ready to storm a bank vault than a fort, Butler trusted for protection, not to Beecher's angel, but to a well-known character who dresses in black, loves brimstone, has a forked tail, and is popularly supposed to take care of his own.

The people wondered to see these singularly

consorted pilgrims travelling together, the one all prayer and the other all viciousness. Stiff it was evident that there was some sort of a companionship between them at this period; for ever and anon they would link arms at an election and rejoice together over a political success. Eeecher's thoughts were too much heavenly things for him to scrutinize Butler's conduct very closely, and perhaps he imagined that the nero at Big Bethel must be a great warrior because he bragged and blus-tered so much, and so imperatively insisted upon more blood. Beecher's eyes, being turned piously upwards, could not observe the spoons sticking out of Butler's pockets, nor the quantity of other people's furniture which he had strapped, like John Brown's knapsack, apon his back. So it happened that about two years ago, when these two pilgrims rested for awhile at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, upon the occasion of a public reception given to Butler by the loyal leaguers of this city, Beecher made a speech, in the course of which he nominated Butler for President. Butler made a speech also, and prefended to be very patriotic and conservative, very anxious for the restoration of the Union and the return of the rebetlious Southerners to their altegiance. The pilgrims were in such happy harmony that everybody was delighted, and when they started od once more, the ub quitous Wetmore strewed their path with bouquets of flowers, and the Herald magnanimously gave them its benediction, after ascertaining that no spoons were missing

But it came to pass that as these pilgrims

Journeyed on their way they learned that Grant, Fairagut, Sherman, Shendan, Thomas, and our brave soldiers and satlors had suppressed the Rebellion, and soon afterwards they arrived at a point where two roads met. That to the right had a finger post-upon which were the words Peace, Restoration, Reunion, Happiness, Prosperity, and Power, and it seemed to lead unward sublime and glowing heights of national glory. That to the left had a finger-post very differently inscribed, for upon it were the words Civil War, Disunion, Repudiation, Misery, Woe, and Anarchy, and it pointed grimly downward to dark and dismal depths of wretchedness and shame. Beecher's good angel led him by the right road, but Butler, after considering that there were no chances for silver spoons and other plunder along that route, deliberately marched to the left, thus parting company with his fellow pilgrim. The wise, patriotic Christian, and states-manlike letter of Brother Beecher which we published on Sunday shows that he has selected the true course, and that it agrees with him, and all good men will cheer him on. The we published last week, is an evidence that he has become more demoralized than ever; for he now asserts that the only right remaining to the Southern people is the right to be hauged, and talks about getting up a rebellion at the North to make a raid upon our valuables as he did upon those of the South. In vain will poor Greeley, and twaddling Tilton, and the rapical Trustees of Plymouta Church attempt to bully Brother Beecher into going back to the cross-roads and taking the other turn with Butler. is too late for him to cast in his tot with Thad, Stevens and Satan. Butler may rant and rave, and padole his canoe upon the lake of fire and brimstone, but B-echer has chosen that good part which shall never be taken away

The Negro-Suffrage Convention at Philadeiphia.

From the World.

The present gathering at Philadelphia is a parody on the Great Union Convention held in that city last month. It bears the same kind of resemblance to it that Mormonism does to Christianity. The great Union Convention was called for the purpose of giving to the Southern States the just recognition which is denied to them by Congress, I, was a great success; every part of the South being represented by delegates of standing, who enjoy the confidence of nineteentwentieths of the citizens of their several localities. In that Convention, so composed, the doctrine of secession was renounced and abjured; the downtall, death, and burial of slavery was admitted; the Federal debt was indorsed and the Confederate debt repudiated; and the Union under the Constitution was declared perpetual. All these items, summed up, amount to this— that the South abandons all the objects for which it took up arms, and accepts all the legi-

timate consequences of its defeat.

The synod of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey," which began its session in Philadelphia on Monday, duos itself a convention of Southern toyalists. But, in truth, it is made up of men a majority of whom are neither Southern nor loyal. Even the small portion of these men who have a Southern domicile are without constituencies, except in scattered localities and in no locality do those who sympathize with them form a tenth part of the qualified voters. Most of the delegates are self-appointed, representing nobody but themselves. absurd to call such men as Jack Hamilton, of Texas, a detegate, when nobody in Texas ever gave him any warrant or any credentials. The self-appointed Governor Brownlow, and the selfappointed Fletcher and Maynard, make up, with Jack Hamilton, the magnates of this body from the South. The Northern "delegates" are just as little chosen by the people. Those from New Jersey are the appointees of Governor Ward; those from Pennsylvania are deputed by Gov-erner Curtin; most of those from New York by erner Curtin; most of those from New York by Covernor Fenton. It is generally supposed that the constituents of such a body are far more numerous than the delegates; but in this Philadelpais affair, three men, Governors Ward, Curtin, and Fenton, are represented by several hundred so-called delegates. This assembly was called as a Southern Convention to meet on

Northern soil; but if only Southerners had attended, it would have been a pitiful fizzle. Northern "delegates" have been extemporized and poured in to give it a sham respectability

and redeem it fram ridicule. The men composing this Convention are not loyal, because they are conspirators against the Constitution and against the restoration of the Union. Their platform will be, in substance, certain things proposed by the Rump Congress as amendments to the Constitution, combined with a declaration that the Union shall not be restored until these proposed amenuments are adopted. This amounts to a declaration that the Union shall never be restored on the basis of the Constitution as it is; and yet the Consti-tution as it is is the sole warrant of Congress for performing any act; the sole warrant for the assembling of any such body as Congress. Men who meet to publish their determination that the Constitution shall not be executed unless it is changed, virtually declare that their own will, and not the Constitution, shall be accepted as the supreme law of the land. To call such men "loyal" is an abuse of language. They are con-spirators against the Constitution; refusing to obey it as it stands, and plotting to make it a

different thing from what it is, In the great Union Convention at Philaderphia, last month, the South accepted the Constitution and professed their willingness to yield it full and strict obedience. The band of conspirators now assembled repudiate the Constitution, and insist on having something different. What title have they to insist that the Constitution shall not be in force? The great lody of the people can, of course, amend the Constitution; but those few hundreds of self-elected delegates do not represent the people. They have no more right to speak in the name of the people than had the three tailors of Tooley street. The great Union Convention al hough it had constituencies behind it and did represent the people, did not assume to die tate changes in the Constitution; they met for the more modest purpose of declaring their willingness to obey it.
Even if they had desired alterations in it,

they would have tell bound to obey it as stands, so long as the wished-for amendments had not been ratified. But these radical conspirators stubbornly refuse to recognize anything as binding but the Constitution as they wish to have it. The Constitution declares all the States entitled to representation, and permits them to regulate the suffrage for themselves. But these disloyalists openly repuding its authority, and announce that these provisions shall be forever null, whether they succeed in amending them out of the Constitution

or not. The holding of this absurd parody of the great Union Convention is an extorred acknowdement of the great political influence of the body which is so awkwardly mimic ked.

The President and the People. From the Times.

The spontaneity of the demonstrations which attend the tour of the President is their most interesting and most significant teature. Taere is little evidence of preparation on either side. The people seem to have taken the affair into their own hands, and to manage it with the ardor of an honest enthusiasm. And the President evidently so interprets it, for his speeches are an expression of his own carnest convic-tions, couched in the form which best commends liself to the popular heart.

If politics enter more largely into the inter-course than was at firt intended, let us not forget that the circumstance is mainly attributable to those who now prefend to deprecate it. The journey, as arranged, was not designedly political. It was undertaken with reference to the memory of a statesman who possessed the considerable body of his countrymen, who cannot be unnundful of the honor to be paid to the pariotism of their departed leader. Party politics in such a connection seemed out of place, and the President and his iriends amnounced their intention to ignore them. But his enemies prevented adherence to this intention, and provoked the displays which now mortify and offend them. The Philadelphia radicals took the initiative. They pursued a course which rendered the exclusion of poli-tics impossible. They thought proper to sharpeu political hostility with personal insult, and to vindicate their opposition to the policy of the President by slighting his person and his office. From that moment no choice remained. The ladicals had decided upon using the opportunity against the President, whose friends thus compelled to rally to his support, and to accept the issue forced upon them.

Hence the political complexion which the manifestations of popular feeling which it has called forth. The people took up the challenge which the radicals had thrown down, and now we witness outbursts or enthusiasm which the enemies of the President can neither explain

away nor counteract. Each succeeding effort of radical malignity serves but to exhibit the popularity which en-circles Andrew Johnson in more striking light. The Mayor and other small great men of Philaleiphia helped to discrace the city for which they are expected to speak; but the people of the city redeemed its reputation nobly. And the experience has been the same wherever the same disreputable conduct has been attempted Staid old Alpany retused to be bound by the illnatured proceedings of the radical State Senators, and along the route thence to Niagara the President has been honored with a series of reentions which prove that the radical boaster do not quite carry rural New York in their pockers. Indeed, the more violent the efforts of radicals to decry the tour and insult the President, the more triumphant are the doings of the people in his faysr.

And Andrew Johnson's shrewness enables him to profit by the genuineness and imprompte nature of the demonstrations to the follest ex-High-art critics have found fault with some of his speeches as too combative and unpolished; forgetting that they are elected by gross attacks upon himself and his principles, and that their force is derived from the absence of formal preparation. The people proceed on the assumption that he is their President; and he speaks to the people under the idea that the cause he contends for is their cause, and that in the end they will win, whether the radical poli-

ticians like the victory or not. The tone of speeches on occasions of this sort is vastly more important than mere forms of expression. The people care less for verbal niceties than for the clearness and honesty of the mind to which they listen. And in this decided preference lies the strength of the President. The case he is called to state requires neither metaphor nor subtlety. It is a question of restored Union based upon the Conscitution as it is, or disunion as a consequence of the radical policy. It is an appeal from the dogmas of professional philanthropists and the plots of revolutionists, to the ludgment of the patriot tathers and the purposes of the Union armies, Radical journalists may endeavor to confound the merits of the question, but Andrew John-son's statement of it carries conviction to the

hearts of the people. The Nigger-Worshippers' Convention at Philadelphia.

From the Herald. The Convention of all the odds and ends of humanity, from the cadaverous, pale-faced and canting New England parson to the blackest and strongest-smelling African, met in Philadelphia yesterday. The shades of color among the conventionists were as various as the physiognomy and idiosyncrasies were remarkable Such an aggregation of the freaks of nature. physically and mentally, in the shape of humanity, was never seen before. Our correspondents have given us graphic pen and ink ketches of some of the delegates and scenes, but it is to be loped that one of our best pho-tographers will not lose the opportunity of taking a picture of the motley and extraordinary

In the call for this Convention it was designated "The Southern Lovalists' Convention, but it is now called the "Lovalists' Convention." We do not know what the afterthought was

which led to dropping the word "Southern." Probably the managers found that it would be very beggarly affair if confined to the "white rash" of the South, and therefore they conoluded to fill up with Northern nigger-wor shippers, and give it a more general title. Now we know that, according to the sense in which the radicals use the word "loyalist," there are but few white men in the South who come that the mass of the loyal people of the South are the blacks. It is hardly necessary to say that we and all the conservative people of the North differ with them as to the truly loyal white men of the South. The really disloyal—the disunionists of the present day—are those very radicals, miscalled Southern loyally a new assembled in miscalled Southern loyalists, now assembled in Philadelphia, while the loyal, bonest, and true men are the bulk of the Southern whites who accept in good faith the decision of the war, and desire to live in harmony again under the old flag. But, taking the declaration of Jack Hamilton and his fellow-conventionists, that the niggers form the great majority of the Southern loyalists, why, we ask, is not the Convention composed chiefly of these blacks? Why were not some of the distinguished and numerous Pompeys, Casars, Scipios, George Washingtons, and Tom Jeffersons chosen as delegates? If they are intelligent enough to have the elective franchise, and are entitled to all the privileges of white men, it is flat usurpation on the part of Hamilton, Parson Brownlow, Greeley, and the rest of the Conven-tion to keep them out. Why does not Fred. Douglass denounce this hypocrisy? He ought to see to it that these political tricksters do not use him and his race for their own beneat. Not only ought the Southern negroes to be most ly represented, but one of them ought to e the President of the Convention. Or, if their bite brethren of both sections have not contience enough in the ability of one of the planta tion niegers for the position, Fred Douglass ought to be unexceptionable. He has more than most of the white detegates and certainly is the representative man of his It appears, however, that Fred Douglass is not even to be admitted as a delegate. He is be ruled out on the pretense that he is a Northerner, but evidently on account of his color. It is said that General Hiram Walbridge, too, will not be admitted. Whether it is sus-pected that he has nigger blood in his veins or not we have not learned.

The only business of the Northern mean whites at Philadelphia seems to be to swell the numbers and to make a noise. They are only to sit in the Convention as guests or friends of the miserable small clique of mean Southern whites, taking no part in the official proceedtura. It looks as if this had been so arranged n order to keep out Fred. Douglass [and other Northern blacks, The catkies of Philadelphia, the bootblacks

and walters, evidently have a proper apprecia-tion of the Conventionists. One of them, re-jecting in the name of Daniel Webster, was asked what he thought of the Convention. He replied, "Weil, san, don't know much; these folks talk a great deal, but they never give us any stamps; all our stamps come from the other side." In all probability, most of the mean members of this most mean Convention black their own or each other's boots. The negroes re a very practical sort of people about stamps, and know well enough who are their friends, Fred. Douglass and his colored bretaren may feel flattered for a time by having walked arm in-arm with General Ben, Butler and General Burnside; but they will soon find out how they

have been humbugged. The Convention, so-called, is a complete fizzle. D. D. Forney, with his strikers and the riff-rail of Philadelphia, enceavered to make an exciteent by parades, and a display of bunting; all that turned out a ridiculous farce. The display of fire engines, and fire companies, the sounds of drums and fifes, and the hurrals of crowds of rowgies and boys, hired for the occaion, were like the noise and tuss of a mounte bank snow, to astonish and amuse the ignorant. Failing to attract attention in any other way, these black and white radicals resorted to the showman's tricks. All this is ready amusing, and we might dismiss the Convention with ridicules but the incendiary language of the speakers, and the infamous abuse of the President, deserve the severest condemnation. The language of these radicals was revolting and evolutionary in the extreme. They spoke of legro insurrection, violence, blood, and revolution, as boldly as ever the Rebels did, not sure that it is not the duty of the President to arrest these new traitors and disunionist One thing is certain-their proceedings will disgust every sensible and conservative citizen of the republic, and give imperus to the reaction which has set in against them throughout the

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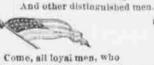
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RALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defiantly scorn the Union, insult the flag and trample on law, justice, and hum nity! come every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in arous ing the people to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER.

Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they lett! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg. Atlanta, Gettysburg. and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Remember all the past five years, all your bloodought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your

RESULTING DUTIES, And proclaim in thunder tones that Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not

Rule by the Ballot. Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more march-

ng to the front to save the nation and secure the RIGHTS OF MAN.

# Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels you subdued in fight, and they are again maishalled against republican liberty. At them once more, and finish with your ballots what your builets left undone

Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despollers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the gory sod of Gettysburg:-\* From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure

ordevotion. We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH." BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to a low to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing o. transfers, at 3 P. M. of tha day the privilege of subserbing for new stock at par, to the exient of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their usines Each shareholder cuttied to a ractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing or a full share. subscribing or a full share, the subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sen-tember, 8, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1886

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an massinent of 20 per cent, or fen do lars per share, must be card at the time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the lat of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum and on a payments made between to at date and the 18 of November, 1867, intorest will be charged at the same rate. that date and the is of November, 1867, interest with the charged at the same rate.

All stock not and up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be foriested to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until a ter June 1. 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entit ed to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 39 1886,
The Aurual Meeting of the Stocki olders of the Van DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1868
A Special Meeting of the Stockho ders of the international Perceeum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the President
8 25 10t
C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSULTDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company.

No. 228 100CK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelith day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., tor the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

A. B. ALMAN, Secretary. MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED

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TION OF GUESTS. The house is located near tue ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON.

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1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

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